bered as many victims during the past year as in 1881

when 1,534 cases were reported against 1,429; difference,

While erysipelas, scarlet fever and messies, were re

orted respectively 14, 169 and 212, less during 1853 than a 1852, smallpox and its diminutive, variolo.d, increased

MEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Administration and the Nebraska Question.

SPRECH OF THE MINISTER FROM HONDURAS.

Expected Bellicose Message of the

President on Cuban Affairs. Threatened Retaliation for the

Boston Outrage. THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Rampant Anti-Slavery Meeting in Boston.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

&c., &c., &c.

From Washington.

THE REBRASKA-KANSAS BILL, AND THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET—THE EVFORTS TO REED UP THE PLUCK OF GEN. PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, MAY 30, 1895.

Now that the Nebraska-Kansas bill has become a law, it is as well the public should know how far the President and his Cabinet can claim any credit for the conummation of that event.

It is unnecessary to refer to the backing and filling

of the government organ upon the question—one day making it an administration measure, and the next there any stability in the administration support. But there are other proofs of the duplicity of the Cabinet and the imbeclify of the President, which, although they are patent to every well-informed person here, are not so well known to the country.

In the first place, there never was any attempt on the part of certain members of the Cabinet to make out they were in favor of the m-asure. They openly d-pre-cated the introduction of the question, and declared that, so far as they were concerned, they were coposed to it. Of this number was Mr. M'Clelland, the Secretary of the interior, who went so far as to write private letters to his State (Michigan) to this effect, and for writing which he was called to account by some of the

papers in Detroit.

Caleb Cushing—never very decided upon anything—merely hinted his disapprotation, whilst his private clerk and his intimate friends were amongst the noisiest opponents of the bill, on the avenue and in the hotels.

opponents of the bill, on the avenue and in the hotels.

Mr. Marcy declared he was too much engrossed in foreign
affairs to care about domestic matters. At the celebrated dinner to the "hards," he was asked his opinion
about Nebraska. "Well," he replied, "I have no opinion to offer. I think with the representative of my district, (Peckham,) and am satisfied he will properly represent me." Mr. Peckham was known to be a bitter opponent of the bill, and ultimately voted against it.

General Pierce, however, pafter he was convinced of the opriety of the bill-and it was neither an easy or a raas to bring him to that state of mind-continued at all times to profess his support of the principle.

But it was all profession—and so glaring did the inconsistency of his professions conflict with the actions of his aberdinates, that at length a distinguished member of longress called upon him to remonstrate. "Sir," said he, I am satisfied General Pierce is in favor of the Nebraska "I am amount of the Cabinet are either lukewarm in their support, or they are acting in secret hostility to it. Members of Congress over whom you might reasonably be supposed to exercise an influence—even those from your own State—are the most active opponents of the bill. Mr. Polk, when he was President, could alway command come thirty votes or more upon any important question. Mr. Fil more, who was a weak President, could influence from twenty to twenty-five. How is it, sir, that you have not the power to influence a vote, reserve all of your personal friends are opposing the This was a remonstrance from which there was no escape, and accordingly, the last week of the debate, before the passage of the bill, Jeff. Lavis and one or two other members of the Cabinet, excerted them-elves, and

bill, and afterwards kept from sliding out by fear, and the indispant remonstrances of the friends of the mea-

to claim any credit for the passage of the bill, or to urge its success as an administration victory! Let the credit be given where it is due, and principally to the untiring seal, ability, and courage of Judge Douglas.

PRESENTATION OF THE SPECIAL ENVOY FROM HONDURAS—IMPORTANT SPEECH. or Jose Francisco Barrundia, the special envoy from aduras, presented his credentials yesterday to the

Mr. Precident, I have the honor to present here
with to your Excellency my credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras near the government of the
United States. Their object is to put me in a position to
establish an intimate and frateroal relationably between

EXPECTED MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT ON GUBAN APPAIRS—THE NATURALIZATION LAWS—PRAUDS ON THE STATE DEPARTMENT, ETC.

The President has prepared, and will send to Congress to morrow, a highly bellicose message on the subject of Cuba, but decidedly adverse to filibusterism. The only thing that can retard the delivery of the message will be the absence of

made to keep members in town for the express purpose. A distinguished member of the Cuban Junta had a talk with some of the Cabinet on Sunday, but it would appear that the designs of the Lone Star Association do not remuch favor from the administration just now.

foreigners and the granting of passports is creating dis-cussion here. Its intent is to protect the State Department from imposition, cases of which have been so fre-quent here of late. There is no law in force affecting

EFFECT OF THE BOSTON RIOT—RETALIATION ADVISED. Considerable feeling exists among Northern man here in consequence of an article in the Star of this evening, which is construed to be an invocation to personal violence to Mr. Summer and other anti-Nebraska members of Gapress. The article contains the following language.

of Congress. The article contains the following language—

fill Southern gentlemen are to be threatened and assaulted while legally serking to obtain possession of property for the use of which they have a solumn constitutional guarantes—if legal rights can only be sought for and established at the bayonet's point, certain men now in our miest will have to evince a little more circumspection than they have ever evinced, in their walk, talk and acts. If we confusat the treatment which a Southern shaveholder receives at the hands of the former, we may proudly assert that an ong the many virtues which adont the Southern character, ierbearance is not the least conspicuous."

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Foot, (whig) of Vt., introduced a bill authorizing the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company to ex-tend their road into the District of Columbia. Referred PENSION FOR THE PAMELY OF THE OPPICER KILLED IN THE SLAVE

Mr. ADAMS, (dem.) of Miss., offered the following re-

solution.—
Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expeciency of providing by Iaw a suitable pension for the support of the widew and children. If any, or she into James Bachelier, of Massachusetta, who was killed with a selising the Marsinal of the United States for that States persisted as the selising the Control of Congress. Mr. SUMNER, (free soil) of Mass .- Let it lie over

INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA. Mr. Chase, (free soil) of Ohio, presented several peti-tions praying that the independence of Liberia be recog-

Mr. Sudell, (dem.) of La., introduced a bill granting land to Missi-steph, Louisiana and Alebama, for constructing a railroad from New Orleans to Mobile.

Mils PassED.

The bill for the relief of Charles Arfwedson was taken up and passed.

up and passed.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution providing for the adjournment on the 3d of Joly was taken up.

Mr. Dawson, (whig) of Ga., moved to amend the resolution by providing for the adjournment on the 3d of July to the third Monday in October.

Mr. Gwin (dem.) of Cal., accepted Mr. Dawson's amendment.

amendment.
Mesers Charton, Dawson, Gwin, Phart and Johnson, supported the resolution.
Mesers, Douglas, Stuart, Phirth Sounds and Rush opposed fixing any day for a journment while public business was in its present unadvanced state.
Mesers, Hamin, Brown and Toomes opposed any re-

lows:—
VEAS-Messey, Adams, Brown, Chase, Dodge of Wisconsin, Boughas, Feasender, Fish, Pitrpatrick, Hamiin, Mailory, Manon, Norres, Rosk, Sewerd, Shields, Stuart, Sumper, Toomis, Weller, Manger, Mayard, Brothead, Clay, Clayton, Dawson Evans, Foote, Gever, Gil etta, Gwin, Johnson, Jones of Juneassee, Petti, Pratt, Sabastian, Slidelf, Thompson of Kentucky, Toucey, Wade, Waller.

The recolution was then adopted—yeas 26, mays 17—as follows—
YESS—Adams Allem Atchison Badger, Bayard Brodhead, Clay, Clayton, Dawsor Evans, Feestoden, Goyer,
Gwin Bandin, Johnson, Jones of Lowa, Jones of Rennesses
Mallory, Prett Schustin, Bidell, summer, Thompson of
Fratricky Toembe Wade, Weller.
ANY—FROWN, Cass, Chare, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Fock,
Cillet, Hunter, Masson, Norris, Pettis, Rusk, Seward,
Shields, Stuart Tonesy Walker.
THE PETTINKY BILL.
Was then then up and postponed until to morrow.
THE PETTINKY BILL.
Mr. HUNER, (dem.) of Va., from the Conference Committee on the I ediciousy bill, made a report that they recompleted the Senate to recode from all former amendments, including appropriations for water works, custom
houses, rurine hospitals, Potomac bridge, &c., and the
House to recode from its refusal to agree to the Senate
amendment amending the printing law so as to give all
the printing of each house to the printer of that house.
The report was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, May 30, 1854. BOADS IN NEBRASKA-SALE OF LAND, &c.

Mr. HEN, (dem.) of lows, introduced a bill for the con-

Also, a bil providing for the sale of public lauds in that Territory, and establishing land offices therein. Re-ferred to Committee on Public Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Penningron (whig), of N. J., it was resolved that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what further measures are necessary for facilitating the preservation of life and property in case of wrecks and other disasters on the coast of New Jersey, and that they report by bill

or otherwise.

MEDAIS FOR PATRIOTIC SERVICES.

The SPZAKER laid before the House a communication from the Treasury Department relative to the condition or dies and medals in the Mint, commemorative of patri-

self against any portion of its own subjects in these ways. He would not undervalue the use of one of those reads in relation to government protection. He would be read to relating the subject of the subject of the relation of the relation of these reads in relation to government protection. He would for two or three scools to the Facilite, provided they were built on wicely different routes. He had no sympathy with Northern anti-lavery jealousy. He would not deny to the Scoth a road to the Facilite. It they had not a suitable route he would pure ase one for them on for more becomplete terms from Mexico. He would have them put away slavery, but iff they chose to cling to it he would not deny them bread and meat became he differed from them on a great principle. He would not deny them the comforts at life, nor would be give them those stiff California drinks which the gent cann from Virginia (Smith) spoke of the other day, for also holds it miss, who her atill or sinder, are poison, and he would not be a cruel as to give them poison under the name of beverage. He repeated, he would give five or ten millions to add in roads, but he did not say five or ten millions to add in roads, but he did not say five or ten million to add in roads, but he did not say five or ten million acres, for he was of the opinion that government does not own the land. He denied to government the connection of the public domain. It no more belonges to government than did the kingdom with which sams sconget to bribe our Saviour. The land belongs to the landless. He further opposed the owning of railroads by government and stated at length his reasons for opposing the bill, one of which was, that it will prevent the reduction of a cruel, opprassive that it will prevent the reduction of a cruel, opprassive that it will prevent the reduction of a cruel, opprassive that it will prevent the reduction of a cruel, opprassive that it will prevent the reduction of a cruel, opprassive that it will prevent the reduction of a cruel, opprassive that i

Non Arrival of the Aretic.

SANDY HOOK, May 33-Midnight. The Arctic has not yet made her appearance.
The weather is thick and foggy, and there is but little chance of her coming in to night, even if she arrive

The Mn-sachmetts Anti-Slavery Society.

INFLAMMATORY RESOLUTIONS AND SPECHES—ALL DECENCY DENOUNCED—GIDDIONS, RALE, ALL THE WHOLE PAGE IN FULL CRY.

BOSTON, May 30, 1854.

The annual three days gathering of the Massachusetts Anti-Blavery Society commenced to day in the Melodeon. The meeting was organized as follows:—
President—Edmund Quircy.

Yice-Pacidents—Francis Jackson, of Boston; Charles L. Remond, of Falem; Effinghen L. Capen, of Worcester; Samu-IJ. May, of Syncero, Rev. 3. S Grawold, of Mystic. Conn.; Rev Andrew T. Foss, of Manchester, N. H.; William Whitney, of Concord; Wan. Green, of Hartford, Conn.

retarics Saml. May, Jun., of Boston; Elias Smith

Secretaries—Saml. May, Jun., of Boston; Rlias Smith, of New York.

The following resolutions were presented:—
Eastweld. That resistance to slave hunders and elayerately-re, is obscience to God; and in whatever forms they may appear amons us, whether as President, slaveholders, may appear amons us, whether as President, slaveholders or Commissioner of the United States, or as officers of the State government or as Southern slaveholders or their minlens, we pledge ourselves to resist them, each, and by such means as we-shall seem right and spedient. Hence, the man should be allowed to be got on trial betters may fourt in this State, or in the nation, on the issue another he is freemen or slave—a brate or man; and that no Court should be allowed to held as session in this State to try a case involving such an issue as session in this State to try a case involving such an issue of Massachu sette naving in many wares demonstrated its enwellingness and incompotency to protect its citicons against kilmappers, it is the right and duty of each man and woman to protect themselves against such assaults upon their dearest present rights, by such we spens as the conscience and

Chair to report to this convention a plan for such as or gastization.

The Rev. Mr. Fosa, of New Hampshire, was the first speaker. Re abased Gov Wassburn, Mayor Smith and many other officials, for calling out the militia to discountenance any disturbance that might arise curing the fugitive share excitement. The Mayor, by his casting tote in the Board of Aldermen, last night, sud-shown his sympathy with the slave power, and was therefore a trader to freedem. He knew there was a great deal of excitement in the city, but not one-half what there should be. Every place of business should be closed, the bells folled and all public and private houses shoult evil mourning.

should be Every place of business should be closed, the bells tolled and all public and private houses shroured in mourning.

Mr. Electwill, of Cincinnati, next addressed the mosting —hie came to Boston in the hope of seeing a feer and where community than could be found in Cincinnati, but in this, he was mistaken. He went to the Courfillouse and found in chains, and when he saw the faces of there by whom it was guarded, many of them being proving guerant [rishmen, who were excluding fres-born American citizens from entering the Court House, he thought it was high time for such a revolution as 40% piece in the days of old. Resistance to state a stock piece in the days of old. Resistance to state a stock piece in the days of old. Resistance to state a stock piece in the days of old. Resistance to state a stock piece in the days of old. Resistance to state a stock piece in the days of old. Resistance to state a stock piece in the days of old. Resistance would be judicious in this community or not; but he thought it was the duty of the people of Boston to rescue the man Purus peaceably it they can, forefoly if they must. He valid five hundred men came down from Worcester. But why did they not bring five hundred men came down from Worcester. But why did they not bring five hundred men came down from the hundred men came down from the propose of the chalf and the propose of the court live to see the day when a man like Suttle, coming here for the purpose which he does, will never return alive to the soil on which he was born, to boast over the degeneracy of the children of the Paritans.

Mr. Max moved an adjournment to the Court flowe, for the purpose of taking part in whatever might be going on.

This was adopted, but was finally reconsidered.

Second Day.—Purse \$600; three mile heats, free to all gest. For the purpose of taking part in whatever might be going on.

This was adopted, but was finally reconsidered.

Second part revolution; thus already commence to for the purpose of taking part in whatever might be go

for the purpose of taking part in whatever might be going on.

This was adopted, but was finally reconsidered.

STERIES S. FOCIER, of Worcester, urged a thorough organization for rescuing fugitive slaves who may be captured in the future. We save, he said, on the eve of a second great revolution; it has already commones, for blood has been shed, and he cared not how soon more night be shed in such a cause. Beston was the only place that stained New England in the capture of fugitive slaves, and it was high time that stain shoult be averaged with blood. Worcester, Fitchburg, New Bedford, and other cities would all be in waiting to wipe out the stain. HENRY C. WERGHT said he would rejoice to see the Commissioner laid dead on the bench by a dagger in the hand of Burns. Mr. Wright attacked the press with much bitterness for their remarks on the fugitive case.

The evening season was numerously attended. Characteristic speeches were made by Mr. Garrison, Lucy Stone, and others.

Adjourned till to morrow.

A State Free Soil Convention will be held to morrow, in the Music Hall. Joshua R. Ghidings, John P. Hale, and other eminent free soilers, are expected to be present.

Religious Affairs.

Religious Affairs.

PRESBYTERIAN (O. S.) GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

BUFFALO, May 30, 1854.

The Assembly to day took up the case of Dr. Day and the Synod of Ohio, and the church of Worcester, which church had struck Day's name from the list of raling eiders, because he would not suffer children to be baptized, and the Synod had replaced him. The Assembly decided against Ir. I ay and the Synod, and in favor of the action of Worcester church.

Dr. McGill's acceptance of the Professorship of Princeton was received.

Dr. McGill's acceptance of the Professorship of Princeton was received.

An overture asking the creation of commissions to act on judicial cases was debated.

Chancellor JOHINUS spoke against, and Dr. Young made an able argument in favor of the creation of commissions. He held that the constitution gives implied power to the Assembly to create commissions, and that boards were only commissions under another name.

The debate was not closed.

The report of the Committee on the Board of Missions was adopted. It recommendes exertions in the church in sid of mission funds, approves of the raising of missionary fields into districts, and names Dr. it. J. Breckenridge to preach the annual sermon on missions, and Mr. McClung, of Indians, as alternate.

The majority and minority reports on church extension were then debated. The majority favors the raising of \$100,000 for a fund this year, while the minority report disapproves of this.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Finners of Baltimore was elected to

disapproves of this.

Rev. Dr. W. S. Finmer, of Baltimore, was elected to the vacant Prefessorship of Alleghany Seminary.

The two reports of the Committee on Church Extension were referred back.

The Assembly will probably adjourn to morrow.

PRESBYTERIAN (N. S.) GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1854.

The General Assembly has been engaged this morning m discussing the subject of Home Missions.

In the afternoon the Assembly adjourned sine dic.

The subject of Popish baptism was indefinitely post-oned.

poned.
Resolutions were adopted favorable to co-operation
with the American Home Missionary and Philadelphia
Home Missionary Societies, and returning thanks to the
citizens of Philadelphia for the hospitalities extended to
members of the Assembly.

From the South.

NEWS FROM TEXAS—THE DISASTER TO THE SHIP THOMAS WHIGHT.

BAITMONE, May 30, 1854.

New Orleans papers of Wednesday last are received. They contain Texas news to the 21st last.

The court martial for the trial of Dr. Steiner had adjourned, on account of the non-appearance of the prisoner, who was still in the custody of the civil authorities.

rities.

The ship Thomas Wright, of New York, heretofore reported a total wreck on Osahan Island, it was thought would be got off and taken into Savannah for repairs.

Interesting Peruvian Intelligence.

Sener J. M. Tirado, the Peruvian Minister Plenipzier-tiary to our government, lately visited this city, and will soon return to Washington to present his crede to the Secretary of State, by whom he will be introduced in due form to the President.

Fener Tirade occupied high official positions in the

Fener Make occupies ngn ometas positions in the Feruvian rejublic, and is considered one of the first state-men of that country. He was formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was succeeded by Mr. Seiden, who, it may be remembered, had a very long corgard to the savigation of the Amazon. We now learn that Mr. Solden has resigned, as it was believed he would on entering upon the duties of his office, and that Mr.

were under the control of the revolutionists at the tim of the departure of the steamer that left with the mail of Callao, on the 26th of April.

Chili to unite themselves to the cause of the revolution, could not harmonize with General Castella. This had

produced some discord among the party.

The President, General Echonique, was preparing to have the capital with a strong force.

The Turf. UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

Two trotting matches were advertised to take place yesterday afternoon, one for \$1,000, and the other for \$100. The \$1,000 match was postponed after a great deal of "talk," in consequence of the day being bal and the track heavy. It will come off the first "good day and good track."

Kate, mile heats, best three in five, the former to a 250 lb. wagon, and the latter to skeleton. The two first heate of the race were not worth looking at, but the third and last was pretty closely contested throughout. Kate broke up bodly in the first two heats, giving Miller's Lamsel very little trouble. On the third heat Kate lept her feet and made a very exciting struggle from teginning to end Miller's Damsel won by about a neck. The betting was at 100 to 10 on Miller's Damsel. The following is a summary:—

TUREDAY, May 30.—Trotting match, mile heats, best three in five.

cre in five. Carl named ch. m. Miller's Damsel, to 250 lb.

Capt. Miller mamed ch. m. Kate, to skeleton Capit Miller mmed ch. m. Kate, to skeleton wagon. 2 2 2

The celebrated horses, Prince and Hero, have been again matched for \$2,000 a-kide. They are to go five mile heats, carrying 165 lbs. It will be remembered, that last summer they had two races at ten miles each, in both of which Prince, the trotter, was vistorious. Hero is a pacer, and acknowledged to be the fastest in the world. The race will come off over the Union Course on the 10th day of July.

We uncerstand that the match between Flora Temple and Centreville is off, the owners of Centreville falling to make the forfeit good at the time specified.

KENTUCKY RAGES.

KENTUCKY RACES.

KENTUCKY RAGES.

[From the Lexington Statesman]

LEXIS GTON ASSOCIATION COURSE—STRING MESCRING—FIRS T

EAY.—Association Stake, mile heats, for three years
olds, \$110 entrance, \$50 forfeit, \$25 declaration—17 entrics 7 of which startest, viz.
John M. Clayle oh Charley Ball, by Wagner, dam

Magnolia, by Glencoe.

1 1

John R. Viley's b c by Grey Eagle, dam Hünkey.

2 ds

Loh Harper's g. f. Helen Swigert, by Bulwer.

2 ds

2 d. G. Themas' b. f. Glencoe, dam Occidentra by

Eertrand.

3 da

3 da

J. M. Lawrence's ch. c. by Wagner, dam by Medec. 5. ds.

J. K. Duke's b. f. by Glencoe, dam Magdalen by
Medec.

F. G. Hurphy & Co.'s ch. g. Harper, by Glencoe,
dam by Trustee

Time, 1:48-1:4534

Mr. Clay's cell led throughout both heats, winning
the first in hand and the last by about three lengths.
The lime is the test ever made in Kentiusky, taongs the
track was evidently not as fast as it has been on some
former occasions. Several timers, including one of the
official timers, made the heat quicker than reported. An
uncartunate accident, involving three of the most promissing rags in the race, prevented the last from
bing even more trilliant than it was. At the first turn,
Mr. Harper's filly, (the favorite before the race.) struck
Mr. Lawrence's cold their legs tripped, the cold falling to
bis knews and the filly prostrate upon her rider; and Mr.
Thomas' filly fell over her, also falling upon her rider,
both riders being hadly stunned. The cold recovered and
went through the heat, but his rider last his sitraps in
the joetle, and regarded only one of them during the heat.
But for this accident, all three of thesen rigs could have
secured at least respectable positions in the race, instead of colng distanced. The winner was purchased by
Mr. Forger, immediately after the race, for \$2,000-1
very reasonable price for so fine a c-it.

Second Day—The race to day, for a purse of \$600, three
mile beats, was an excellent one. There were five entries, Vandal, Mary Taylor was the favorite at even money,
against the field, and considerable money was thus staked. All the hags bad their admirers, and it, was difficult
to determine whether the favorite or the field had the
advantage in the betting.

Second Day.—Purse \$600; three mile heats, fise to all

Yorkshire, cam Argentile. 2 ds Dr. E. Warfield's b. m. Phobe, 5 y. o. by Berthane, dam Marygold by Leslie. dist. Time, 5:4134—5:3634

Police Int-lligence.

BANK CHECK—ARREST OF THE AC-

Vesterday morning, a young man giving his name as william J 'chullz, was arre-ted on a charge of forging the name of C. A. L. Blunchard & Son, merchants, South treet, to a check on the Market Bank, for the sum of 150°. The check was drawn as follows:—

NEW YORK, May 30, 1854. MARKET BANK,

Interesting Post Office Statistics.—The surplus of box rents in the Post Office at San Francisco is such an extraordinary sum, and the yearly increase so great over anything on record in the General Post Office, that we give it in the official figures, as one of the remarkable facts in the progress of California—the political, financial, and social miracle of the world. The amount paid into the treasury, deducting the Postmaster's allowance, for the third quarter of 1851 was \$2,486; for the first quarter of 1854 47,650. And it is the opinion of Colonel Henley, the efficient Postmaster of San Francisco, (who is now in this city.) that the surplus box rents for 1855 will realize \$40,000. The boxes are arranged with lock and key, so that each holder helps himself without delay. Some boxes pay as high as \$40 a year. The highest amount realized from the New York Post Office is \$2,990; Boston, \$1,684 14; New Orleans, \$1,308 84.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE METROPOLIS. Report of the City Inspector for 1853-Mor-

TERRIBLE INDIAN FIGHTS. Subscribes of apply of motion in Sugar

Among the reports which are made every year by the ifferent departments of our city government, there is parhaps none so replate with matter for serious reflec-tion as that of the City Inspector. While we take note of the increase of our population, it is important that we should also mark the causer which affect that increase. It is only, however, when some terrible opidemic is raging in our midst, sweeping off thousands of our people, that our attention is brought to bear upon the subject. According to the last annual report of Dr. Downing, the number of deaths within the limits of the city of New York during the year 1853 was 22,702. Of there we may safely say one fourth would have been alive to day if we had a thoroughly organized sanitary department like that of Boston and other cities. We know of no other city in the United States which possenses greater natural advantages than ours for all that should conduce to the health of its people, and yet there are few whose bills of mortality erhibit a larger per centage of deaths. Our air is purified by the freshening breezes which sweep over the exworld, and our shores are washed on either side by a river, affording every facility for a most perfect system of sewerage; yet with such advantages of situation over twenty-two thousand of its inhabitants died last year. If we look for the causes of such excessive mortality will find them in the filthy condition of our streets, in our incomplete and defective sewerage, and in the care less treatment of the infantile portion of our population. As a proof of this it is only necessary to state, that of the whole number of deaths in the year 1853, 13,734 were among children under ten years of age, and of these 7,724 were under one year, while with regard to the streets and the sewerage, we need only remind our readers of the recent reports of the Health Wardens upon the condition of the various wards. From these reports it east side and in the centre of the city which had no com munication with the sewers, and that in many of th the basements were full of stagnant waters. The streets, too, in some parts, were almost impassable from the heaps of dirt which were allowed to exchale their noxious vapor beneath the intense heat of a summer sun. It is true, when public attention was called to some of these nuisances, by the excessive mortality, temporary remedies were devised, but the good thereby effected was very trifling in comparison with the great evils with which the city was afflicted. New York has since undergone no material change, so far as its sanitary condition is con-cerned, nor is it probable that its ever will while its government is constituted as it is at present. It would occupy more space than we could devote to the subject to enter into an enumeration of the other causes by which the health of our city is affected, but there is one which we must allade to—the occupation of houses of very limited dimensions by a large number of families. There are hundreds of such houses in New York, in which there are five and six persons occupying one room, and there

bardly fit for pig pens.

We know it is impossible for our city government to remove all these causes of disease and death; but we feel convinced that if our authorities and their duty, our bills of mortality would not present such a fearful yearly ag-

gregate.
The increase in the number of deaths of 1853, over that of the preceding year, as presented in the comparative statement of the Chy Inspector's report, is 1,101, or about five per cant. Of the whole number, 22,225 were white persons, and of colored 477. From a table giving the sex of the deceased, we find the number of male was 12,200, against 11 ho of the previous year, showing an increase of 371, while of females there was a total of 10,472 against 9,742, presenting an increase of 730. From extraneous causes as they are torned, which means those not set down among the regular list of diseases, the number of deaths in 1852 was 2,487, and in 1853 it reach ticular separation of these cases during this year than formerly; but, independent of this view, examilies have

been of much more than ordinary frequency.

The mortality among the males as u-ual exceeds that of the females. The disparity between the number of adults of both sexes. 8,124, and the children of both sex cs, 14,578, amounting ic an excess of the latter of 0,454. or about seventy-nine and a half per cent, shows an ener-mous increase in the intant mortality of the past year. The excess of male adults is parily accounted for by their greater exposures, but that of male children has received

as yet no adequate solution. The total number of foreigners who died in 1853 was 7,104, or over thirty-one per cent of the whele-mortality, and of these 4,247 were from Iceland, 1,576 from Germainder from other countries, leaving the whole native mortality at 15,409. The following table presents the

Totals .. 671 489 140 84 2 51 12,230 10,472 22,702 In the report we find the numerous diseases classifier

s follows, compared with those of the p

amounting to the highest number ever before reported-2,739, against 2,487 of 1852—showing an increase of 25 cases, or about ten per cent. The proportion that it bears to the whole number of deaths reported is twelve per cent—that is, one eighth of those who died in New York throughout the past year were victims of this fatal disease. Medical statisticians have set it down as a rule that as many as a sixth of the human race fall by it.

that as many as a sixth of the human race fall by it.

From sun stroke, a large and unprecedented fatality occurred, numbering 200 cases, against 15 the year previous. The highest number of which there is any former report was 36 cases, in 1849. Of the present report, 204 were cases and 56 were females—in June, 23, July, 1; August, 224; September, 9; and October, 1. The most of these cases were those of unacclimated foreigners, whose daily duties necessarily exposed them to the direct solar rays. It is more than probable that twenty-five per cent more of these instances of coup desoleil are among the cases of apopiexy and congestion of the among the cases of apopiery and congestion of the brain. Physicians' cases are mostly thus reported. Convulsions stand forth, as usual, most prominently, 1,656 cases having occurred, against 1,686 the year pre-

against 882.

their numbers, respectively, 159 and 6. From a valuable table, showing the mortality of the past fifty years, we find the number of deaths is reported at \$64,898, of which 198,402 were males and 163,266 were females, showing the excess of the former over the latter to be 32,166, or 19.86 per cent.

While the mortality of the past year in stated at 22,702, the number of births reported for the fast six months
of 1863 is only 10,167, or less than one-half the deaths. This thows an actual decrease in the native population of the city, if the new law for the registration of births and marriages is strictly enforced. Of the whole number,

10,167, 5,302 are males, and 4,855 are female:—the male The mais preponderance, says the report, is almost without an exception, wherever returns are made. A neighboring city, in 1852, reported the anomaly of one female birth excess; unquestionably in consequence of incomplete registration. It may be supposed that the law of male surplus is not adequately sustained in our present report, and that it falls far short of the essential proportion. We have already seen that during the last six months the male deaths exceeded the female deaths more than ninoteen per cent; and the Birth Regis-ter slows a deficiency that might seem of a very important bearing, and so it would, if left unexplained. It should be understood, however, that the male mortuary excess presented in the report is not the average through out the whole country, as many more male than female strangers die in this city. Casualties, also, are much more frequent in large cities, preportionally, than inother places less densely inhabited; and, of course, the greater male exposure causes the greater male mortality. Hence it is evident that the relative statistics do not possess the features of the general laws or principles of population. It is, therefore, not difficult to clearly unif we bear in mind the relative circumstances of town neous interpretation, but in connection, they cannot fall to sustain the established rules of human numerical progress. In this view the births reported do not appear much, if any, beneath the usual line of difference be-

Exhibiting the table, in the precedence of num

August ther October	44	10	44					1,77
November	**		**		 	 	 	1,69
September	66							1,64
Lecember	**				 	 	 	1,00
July	**		11	••••	 	 	 ••	1,59
Total					 	 		10.15

easily accounted for. The colored births have failed in being reported as regularly as the white births, which as counts for the great disparity in numbers.

The exceedingly important registration of marriag forms, for the first time in the annual reports from tide Department, an interesting tabular statement. It is not as full as it should be; but the short time that it has turns, probably may be advanced as a reason for this

be pursued, and thus improve the report as a statistical The whole number of marriages recorded for the past six months is 3,203-being an average of about 534 a

deficiency. It is, however, trusted that soon a more general compliance with the provisions of the act will

In October the n	umber of m	arriages repo	rted was	GL
In September	do.	do.	do	57 -
In November	co.	do.	- do	67
In August	do.	do.	de	50
In July	do.	do.	do	192
In December	do.	ão.	do	385

Of this number, 34 males and 32 females were colored. This sexual anomaly has its record in November—15 colored males and 13 colored females were then reported; of course, a corresponding deficiency of two white males occurs, owing to the amalgamation of two white females

Of the conditions-2,869 were single males, were single females, being 61 mare females than males; 334 were widowers, and 273 were widows, showing, of course, the same difference-41 more males than fe-

sexes is not unworthy of an appropriate commentary by those who have a penchant for seeking into the economy of social habits and the mystery of connubial prefer | Highest | Louise |

Excess of the first division, 122, or 3.88 per cent; indi-cating that the tendencies to matrimonial alliance are ference in numbers cour, (as it should be, however,) between the males and females under 20 years—38 of the from 20 to 25 years—the disparity is considerably re-moved—1,016 males and 1,404 females—their highest

number in the scale. From 25 to 30 years the preponnumber in the scale—and 699 femsles. giving the details of the general results which we have already stated. They have been prepared with a great deal of labor and ingenuity, and are invaluable for fu-

CITY BURIALS.

Interments within the city, says the report, have now nearly ceased. Long Island and New Jersey contains numerous rural cemeteries, to whose extensive and beautifully adorned precincts the dead of this city are conveyed for sepulture. The fame of Greenwood—the Nacropolis of New York—has extended throughout the wide world. It was the first effort of our citizens in securing. world. It was the first effort of our citizens in securing suitable depositories for their remains, and providing for the perpetuity of their repose. Since then numbers of others have arisen to notoriety, and among them may be samed Cypress Hills, Evergreens, Calvary, and Mount Clivet, situated also on Long laland; New York Bay Cemetery, in New Jersey; and Trinity, in the northern part of our own island. The subject of intra-mural burial, siter having undergone years of unnecessary discussion—for the impropriety of the measure is too obvious to need the elucidation of serious argument—has, within the lapse of a limited period, become more thoroughly understood; and at the present time but few persons are unwilling, even when private interest might urgs another course, to acknowledge that not an interment should be permitted within the defined limits of a popuous City.

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT—SMASH UP.—The 5½ P. M. train from New York met with an accident near the junction of the canal and feeder, a short distance above Perry street, last evening. The engine, from some unknown cause, ran oil the track, the fore wheels of which were buried some three feet in the ground. The concussion following forced the tender of the engine, and the platform car with the baggage crates, from the track and threw them off, and down the embankment into the meadow on the left—the baggage crates being scattered in various directions, though now broken. The fore end of the mail car was completely smashed in—the escape of the mail agent, conductor and baggage master, who were in that end of the car, from being killed, is truly miraculous. The entire train of passenger cars remained upon the track. The fireman, whose name we learn was Howell, was the only person injured. He was badly cut and bruised on the ancle and received several severe cotusions on his head.—

Trenton American, May 30.

GREAT GATHERING OF THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS.—The Christian Indians of the ancient confederacy, well known in history as the "Six Nations"—Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptistare to have a great gathering on the 6th of June, at the Mission Church, on the Onondaga Indian Reservation, N. Y. The convention is expected to continue in session one week.